DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$15
" " " 3 " 9
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months.....10
" " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months.....5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

OBITUARY.

Lieut. A. C. MASSENBURG was the son of N. B. Massenburg, Esq., of Franklin county. He was born Feb. 1st, 1834, and died at his father's residence, near Louisburg, August 1st, 1864, aged 30 years and 6 months.

At the opening of the war, Lieut. Massenburg was among the first to volunteer to defend his country's rights. He joined the first company that left Franklin county, as a private. His company was connected with the 15th regiment N. C. troops, and upon the organization of the regiment, he was chosen regimental commissary. The duties of this office he performed with strict fidelity, until, by act of Congress, the law establishing the office, was repealed, and he was left without appointment. He immediately gave evidence that patriotism with him was a principle, by shouldering his musket and going into the ranks. This position he did not long hold: for, knowing his faithfulness, his qualifications and his value as a soldier, his commanding officer recommended him as a fit person to be promoted in the regular army. Upon this recommendation the President immediately gave him the position of Lieutenant of infantry in the regular Confederate army, and assigned him to duty in the 15th regiment N. C. infantry. This commission he held until his death.

Lieut. Massenburg was a true patriot. Patriotism with him was not a sentiment, but it was a principle, which subjected to its behests all the powers of his being. He went into this war from a sense of duty. He hesitated not when his country called him to buckle on his armor, and threw himself into the breach, and upon the altar of liberty and national independence he has offered the sacrifice of his life. He became a willing martyr to save his country from subjugation by a wicked and barbarous foe.

In October, 1863, at the battle of Bristoe Station, he received a severe wound in the ankle. His wound was not considered dangerous, and eventually healed up. But during the campaign upon the Peninsula, under the command of General Magruder, he contracted diarrhœa, which became chronic, and from which he never recovered. He was confined to his room and bed for nearly twelve months. His sufferings at times were most excruciating. He endured his sufferings with as much patience as could have been expected in one as young as he, of such ardent temperament, and who felt such deep anxiety in the success of his country's cause. His attachment to life was very strong. He wanted to live that he might share in the liberty and independence with which he was sure his country would ever long be blest. And especially did he want to live that he might be a protector to his mother and sisters, whom he ardently loved, in case his father was taken from them. Yet he expressed resignation to God's will, and yielded himself to the behests of his Creator in life or in death.

The writer of this obituary had the opportunity of visiting him often during his illness, and has no hesitation in saying, that without doubt his soul is in heaven at rest with his God and Savior. He did not profess to have as clear manifestation of his acceptance with God as he desired, yet he believed that God, for Christ's sake, had forgiven his sins, and that He would in death bring him to heaven. On Sabbath morning previous to his death on Monday evening, he invited the family into his room and requested his father to read a chapter in the Bible, which he selected. He then asked them all to kneel down, and he led the devotions himself. A most affecting scene, and one that will never be erased from the memory of those who witnessed it. All that day was spent in exhortation and warning to the family and all others who came within his reach, requesting each one personally to meet him in heaven. He received the sacrament about two hours previous to his death, with the family, and during the prayer, uttered many audible amens. An hour before his death he was asked how he felt? He stated that he was feeble and exhausted and could not talk much, but said he, "I am satisfied." He said to his physician, "Can you do anything more for me?" The doctor told him he could not. "All right," said he, turning his head to one side, and expired immediately. These were the last words he ever uttered upon earth.

Lieut. Massenburg was an educated gentleman. He was a graduate of Randolph Macon College, of the class of 1854. He was a man of great firmness and decision of character, of high sense of honor, and a lover of truth. He could not endure deception or hypocrisy in anything, or any one, and especially in religious things. He had a high appreciation of religious character, and great respect for those who bore the image of the Savior. He was a true friend in adversity and prosperity, liberal in his views and sentiments, and liberal with the means of which God had made him a steward. As a son, he was dutiful and thoughtful. He had great respect for his father's counsel and character, and his mother was his ideal of female perfection. As a brother, he was kind, attentive and tender. His attachment for his sisters was not like that of a strong man, but more like that of a delicate, refined and cultivated female. It was so tender and so kind. Being the eldest child, he felt that he was responsible, to a great extent, for the proper training of his younger brothers and sisters, and that one great end of his life was to promote their interest and welfare. But he is gone. His memory, however, still lives, and will be treasured by his family and friends as a precious jewel. His brother John, who went up to heaven from the first battle of Manassas, to be coronated a king and priest to God, and he have met together in that bright world of joy and peace, where sorrow will come no more.

God grant that heavy tribute of affliction laid upon the family by this war, may be of incalculable spiritual benefit to them all.

A FRIEND.

Louisburg, August 17, 1864.

In Memoriam.

Killed, in the engagement near White's Tavern, Virginia, the 16th instant, Captain GEO. PETTIGREW BRYAN, of the 2nd regiment N. C. Cavalry, in the 24th year of his age.

He fell in defence of his country, for freedom and independence, his life was nobly sacrificed upon the altar of liberty. We mourn our loss.

Captain Bryan was the son of Hon. John H. Bryan, of this city. He was a distinguished graduate of the University of N. C., in the year 1860, and from that period to his entrance into the army, (early in 1861,) he held the position of Tutor at the University. Obeying the first call of his country, he entered the 2nd cavalry regiment as 2nd Lieutenant. Shortly thereafter, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and as such, was severely wounded in the head and captured at Upperville, Va., June 21st 1863. Only a short time since, he returned from prison. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and showed his devotion to God by his pure and exemplary life. Intellectual, amiable and kind, he was an ornament to society, loved and respected by his associates. Patriotic, generous, ambitious, he made a brave and dashing officer. Alas, he has been laid beneath the sod, where rest many of his companions, and I am left to mourn a comrade's loss. "God's will be done." C. J. I.

Raleigh, N. C., August 19, 1864.

AT AUCTION!

80,000 Pounds of Leaf Tobacco.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at HILLSBORO', on TUESDAY, the 30th AUGUST, instant, 80,000 pounds of excellent LEAF TOBACCO. It was selected in Granville and Franklin counties, two years ago; has been carefully housed, and is in fine condition. In the lot are five hogsheads of the celebrated Vesey Tobacco.

Terms to suit purchasers.

D. D. PHILLIPS,
ROSCOE BOOKER.
aug 19-d16t Hillsboro', N. C.

Wanted To Hire by the MONTH, or for the balance of the year, a good WASHER and IRONER. For further particulars, enquire at this office. [aug 2-dtf

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864. VOL. I—No. 177.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE SECOND CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on Monday, the second day of May, A. D., 1861, and ended on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of June, 1864.

CHAP. LIII.—An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to organize military courts to attend the army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the above entitled act be so amended that in all instances in which the particular division, corps, district or other subordinate organization, to which a military court is or may be hereafter appointed or assigned, the commander of the army or department may by order, when in his discretion it shall be proper and safe to do so, direct and empower the commander of the subordinate division, corps, district, &c., to pass upon and refer for trial all charges and specifications to come before said court, review and confirm or disapprove the records thereof, transmit the same direct to the War Department, remit or suspend sentences (where lawful) and take all action and exercise all jurisdiction in that behalf which pertains under existing laws to the commander of the army or department.

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act, when any person shall have been tried by any military court or court martial, and acquitted of the charge or charges preferred, the finding of the court shall be announced immediately, and the person so tried and acquitted, if a soldier, shall be released from arrest and returned to duty; and if other than a soldier, discharged from custody without awaiting the examination or report of the reviewing officer of such court.

Approved June 14, 1864.

CHAP. LIV.—An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to organize military courts to attend the army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts,'" approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty four.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the proviso to said act, and also so much thereof as requires that the judge of the military court in North Alabama shall give ten days notice of the times and places of holding said courts before the same are held, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved June 14, 1864.

CHAP. LV.—An Act to amend the laws relating to the commutation value of hospital rations.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the commutation value of rations of the sick and wounded officers and soldiers in hospitals or other places, used in camp or the field as hospitals, be fixed at the government cost of said rations, and one hundred per centum thereon: *Provided*, That said one hundred per centum on the government cost of each ration commuted shall constitute a hospital fund, and be drawn and appropriated as the Secretary of War shall deem necessary, to purchase supplies for the use of the sick and disabled of the army in hospitals.

Approved June 14, 1864.

CHAP. LVI.—An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation of luxuries or of articles not necessaries or of common use," approved February sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation of luxuries or of articles not necessaries or of common use," approved sixth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as forbids the importation of prepared "vegetables, fruits, meats, poultry and game, sealed or inclosed in cans or otherwise, and brooms and brushes of all kinds," is hereby repealed.

Approved June 14, 1864.

CHAP. LVII.—An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to organize military courts to attend the army of the Confederate States in the field, and to define the powers of said courts," approved October ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the said act as empowers the said military courts to appoint their clerks and marshals, and provides for the payment of the salaries of the said officers, is hereby repealed; and hereafter it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to detail and assign persons to fill said offices from military officers and non-commissioned officers and privates unable to perform duty in the field, and the compensation of such persons shall only be the pay to which they may be respectively entitled by virtue of their military commissions.

Approved June 14, 1864.

CHAP. LVIII.—An Act to provide and organize a General Staff for armies in the field to serve during the war.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That hereafter the general staff of the army shall constitute a corps, and staff officers shall no longer, except by assignment, be attached to any particular military organization, or be held to duty at any post. That promotions in said corps shall be by selection, based upon capacity, merit and services, and no one shall be appointed in said corps, unless he has been two years, at least, in the military service during this war, or is over forty-five years of age, or is unfit for military service in the field.

Sec. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to assign all officers of the staff to such appropriate duties as he may think proper, except that he shall not assign them to commands in the line, unless in cases of emergency, and then only for a short time; and no officer shall be allowed to hold, at the same time, a commission or appointment in the staff and in the line.

Sec. 3. That the President is hereby authorized, upon the application of any general commanding an army in the field, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or assign for duty with such general, whilst so commanding, a general officer, who shall be charged, under the direction of the general, with the administration of his army; there shall also be allowed to a general, so commanding, two assistant adjutants general, one chief quartermaster, one chief of ordnance, and one chief commissary, each with the rank, pay and allowances of a colonel of cavalry; a surgeon as medical director, with the pay and allowances of a colonel of cavalry; one aid-de-camp, with the rank, pay and allowances of a colonel of cavalry; and one aid-de-camp, with the rank, pay and allowances of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry.

Sec. 4. That to a lieutenant general commanding a *corps d' armee* shall be allowed, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, two assistant adjutants general, with the rank, pay and allowances each of a colonel of cavalry; a chief of ordnance, a chief quartermaster, and a chief commissary, each with the rank, pay and allowances of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry; he shall also be allowed one surgeon, as medical director, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the pay and allowances of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry; and to be appointed as above, one aid-de-camp with the rank, pay and allowances of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry, and one aid-de-camp, with the rank, pay and allowances of a major of cavalry.

Sec. 5. That to a major general commanding a division shall be allowed, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, two assistant adjutants general, with the rank, pay and allowances each of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry; one chief of ordnance, one chief quartermaster, and a chief commissary, each with the rank, pay and allowances of a major of cavalry; also a surgeon, with the pay and allowances of a major of cavalry; one aid-de-camp, with the rank, pay and allowances of a major of cavalry; and one aid-de-camp, with the rank, pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry.

Sec. 6. That to a brigadier general commanding a brigade shall be allowed, to be appointed as hereinbefore directed, two assistant adjutants general and one assistant inspector general, with the rank, pay and allowances each of a major of cavalry; one surgeon, with the pay and allowances of a major of cavalry; one ordnance officer, with the rank, pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry; one aid-de-camp, with the rank, pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry; and one aid-de-camp, with the rank, pay and allowances of a first lieutenant of cavalry.

Sec. 7. That the President is hereby authorized to reduce the number of officers allowed by this act to the staff of any general officer, or to increase the same when, in his opinion, the service will be benefitted thereby.

Sec. 8. That all appointments under this act shall be made from those already in service.

Approved June 14, 1864.

For Sale.

100 BALES of GOOD COTTON in fair order.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 19-2t

Paper! Paper!

THREE Hundred Reams good Wrapping Paper.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 19-2t

NITRE AND MINING BUREAU,
Richmond, Aug. 15, 1864.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of War, the Commissary Department will in future furnish all supplies required by the Bureau, and all officers or agents now engaged collecting Commissary Stores in the State of North Carolina, Virginia and Upper Tennessee will at once cease operations. Engagements already made will be complied with.

RICHARD MORTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
aug 19-6t Acting Chief of Bureau.

Southern Music!

SONGS.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC TO-NIGHT,	$1 50
Annie of the Vale,	1 50
Aura Lee, (with ornamental title,)	2 00
Call me not back from the Echoless Shore,	1 50
Dear Mother I've come home to die,	1 50
Ever of Thee,	1 50
Good bye Sweetheart,	2 00
Her bright smile haunts me still,	1 50
I remember the hour when sadly we parted,	2 00
Juanita (Waneta)	1 50
Kathleen Mavourneen,	1 50
Love me. (Music by H. W. Gnatoux,)	1 50
Mary of Argyle (for Piano and Guitar,)	1 50
Mother, Oh! Sing,	1 50
No one to love,	1 50
On Guard,	2 00
Pray, Maiden, Pray, (ornamental title,)	2 00
Rock me to sleep Mother,	1 50
See at your feet, a suppliant one,	2 00
The Southern Cross,	1 50
The star spangled Cross,	1 50
Twinkling Stars,	1 50
Up with the Flag.	1 50
When this cruel war is over,	1 50
Where are now the hopes I cherished,	1 50
We have parted;	1 50
Who will care for mother now,	1 50
Why no one to love,	1 50
Something to love me,	1 50
Souvenirs, (three pieces in one; ornamental title,)	3 00
Do they miss me at home,	1 50
When the boys come home again,	2 00
Dixie, the land of King Cotton,	1 50
Castles in the air,	1 50
Bonny Jean,	1 00
Unknown dead,	2 00
You are going to the wars, Willie boy,	2 00
Strike for the South,	1 50
Officer's Funeral,	1 50
No Surrender,	1 50
Mother, is the battle over,	1 00
Let me kiss him for his mother,	1 00
I see her still in my dreams,	2 00
Remember the hour when sadly we parted,	1 50

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Gen. Beauregard's grand march.	1 50
Beauregard's Manassas Quickstep,	1 50
Soldier's Adieu,	1 50
Southern chant of defiance,	1 50
Virginia Marseillaise,	1 50
Gen. Morgan's Grand March.	2 00
Lorena Polka,	1 50
Lorena Variations,	2 50
Old Dominion March,	1 50
Rochester Schottishe,	1 00
Stonewall Quickstep,	1 00
Hunten's instructions for Piano—part 1.	3 00
Hunten's instructions for piano—part 2.	3 00
Hunten's instructions, complete in one volume.	5 00

☞ On the receipt of the amounts as above, Music will be forwarded, post paid, to any address.

BRANSON & FARRAR.
Raleigh, aug 15-de(sat.)

Seasonable and Desirable Goods
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

50 LBS Black and Colored Fisx Thread,
150 doz. Coats's White Spool Cotton,
40 doz. Clark's assorted colors ditto,
500 gross shirt and coat rubber and pearl buttons,
200 gross black and white pant buttons,
30 gross lasting coat and vest buttons,
20 doz. fine and dressing combs,
200 yards linen,
150 yards black and white muslin gingham,
500 yards black and white calico,
1000 yards light colored, do,
1000 yards dark colored do,
500 yards colored and black alapaccas,
500 yards colored and black and white muslin,
40 dozen steel skirt springs,
2 pieces black broad cloth,
1 piece black cassimere,
14 pieces colored cassimere,
2 pieces silk poplin,
20 dozen gents' colored handkerchiefs,
4 pieces red and white flannel,
30 pieces fine bleached cotton cloth,
35 doz. toilet soap, some very fine,
Lead pencils, soda by the keg or pound,
Steel pens and pen holders,
40,000 white and colored envelopes,
25 oz. quinine; English paper,
20 dozen roller skins,
Prime Rio Coffee, and many other goods, at small profits.

JAS. Y. WHITTED & CO.,
aug 5-eod12t Hillsboro', N. C.

AIRAM'S SALVE.

THIS Salve has been thoroughly tested for many years, and is now offered to the public with the guarantee that it possesses all the valuable healing properties claimed for it.

For all cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, risings, felons, blisters, ulcers, excoriations, rising and gathered breasts, and for all *wounds* of every description, it will be found eminently successful in affording relief and effecting a cure.

It is peculiarly adapted to wounds exhibiting symptoms of erysipelas.

Reference is made to the following persons who have used the Salve, and can testify to its healing powers;—P. G. Snowden, Serg. P. A. C. S.; Drs. Hanks and Berry, Pittsborough; Rev. Robert B. Sutton, Rector of St Bartholomews Church Pittsborough; Hon. A. Rencher, Col. Henry A. London Dr. W. F. Hartlee, member of Examing Board 7th Congressional District.

For sale by P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, and other Druggist in the State, and
F. AIRAM, Pittsboro,' N. C.
july 11-eod-13t

Negroes Wanted!

I wish to buy one hundred likely young Negroes of both sexes, between the ages of ten and fifteen years. Also a first rate Farming Blacksmith.

THOS. J. PERSON,
aug 16-20t Garysburg, N. C.

MADAME SOSNOWSKI'S
FEMALE INSTITUTE,
(BARHAMVILLE, NEAR COLUMBIA, S. C.)

THE EXERCISES of this Institute will be commenced the 1st of October, 1864.

The services of SIGNOR TORIANNI and other eminent Instructors have been secured for the Institute.

For Circular and information, apply to the Principal. aug 15 taw8t*

HATS! HATS!!

FOR every two and a half pounds of clean and well washed WOOL, we will give a wool hat. Parties at a distance can send wool per Express to Franklinton. We will deliver the hats at that point, if desired.

A. S. GILL & CO.
Pacific Post Office, Franklin county, N. C.
July 28, 1864—eaw4t*

Postponement of Sale.

THE SALE advertised to take place on the 3d of August, at Elias & Cohen's Store, is postponed (in consequence of unavoidable circumstances,) until the 25th of August, at which time it will certainly come off.

aug 1-eawtds S. A. HARRIS, Aucť'r.

$100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from me on Monday last, PREWCY, aged 40 years, and EMILY, aged 18. Both are very black and stout made. They are probably making their way to the Eastern part of the State, where they were brought from.

I will give the above reward for their confinement in jail, so that I can get them.

BENJ. ELLIS,
aug 17-d2Gt Concord, N. C.

Teacher Wanted!

A SCHOOL TEACHER competent to teach the English and Latin Languages, will find a desirable location, and can procure a fine school by addressing J. M. McCORKLE,
aug 16-d6t Albemarle, N. C.

Mt. Vernon Female Seminary,
(Mineral Springs, Chatham County, N. C.)

THE next session of this School will commence on the 1st of September. Every department will be supplied with competent and experienced instructors.

Circulars containing full particulars as to terms, &c., will be forwarded upon application to
REV WM. HOOPER,
Or T. C. HOOPER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Young ladies will be received as boarders at any time during the months of July and August, if their parents consider it advisable, with a view to the benefit to be derived from the mineral water.
aug 18-d6t

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
GENERAL HOSPITALS, N. C.
Raleigh, Aug. 17, 1864.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102.

I. In compliance with the request of the Commandant of Conscripts in this State, Hospital Medical Examining Boards are ordered not to examine any soldier for a recommendation for an extension of his furlough, without he has an order from the Enrolling officer, as directed in paragraphs II. and III. General Orders No. 141, A. and I. G. O., 1863.

P. E. HINES,
aug 18-d3t-w2t Surg. Med. Director.

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.

The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st, 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.

Apply to
ALLEN S. GIBBS,
Agent Treasury Department.
july 24-tf Wilmington, N. C.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CONCERN OF ARENTS, NORFLEET & CO. is this day dissolved by the sale of Mr. Arent's interest to Mr. D. T. Williams. All parties indebted to, or holding claims against, the concern, will call on either party for settlement, for which purpose only, the name of the concern will be used.

GEO. ARENTS,
HILL & NORFLEET.

NEW CONCERN.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of WILLIAMS & NORFLEET, for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Commission Business, and have taken the large and commodious warehouse on the corner of Main and 13th streets. We shall be constantly supplied with the most choice brands of chewing and smoking tobacco, cotton yarns, domestic and woolen goods, direct from manufacturers of established reputation. Also, all classes of goods now to be had.—Consignees may rest assured of prompt and especial attention to their interests. Liberal advances will be made on all consignments in hand. Consignments of country produce will also be attended to and prompt returns made.

D. T. WILLIAMS,
N. M. NORFLEET.

NOTICE.—Having, in accordance with the above announcement, retired from the Auction and Commission Business, I return my thanks to my friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to me in my business connections heretofore in this city, and respectfully ask a continuance of their favors to the new concern of Messrs. Williams & Norfleet.

GEO. ARENTS.
Richmond, Va., aug 11-10t

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT NORTHERN VA.,
August 10, 1864.

(Extract) SPECIAL ORDER, No. 188.

I. Major L. C. Latham, 1st N. C. regiment, will proceed to North Carolina for the purpose of securing the arrest and return of all men of his command who are absent without proper cause and authority. He will establish a rendezvous at some central and convenient point, will communicate with and request the assistance of the enrolling officers and such other officers as may have it in their power to aid him, and as soon as he has accomplished all that he can expect in the performance of the duty, will move with such of his men as he may have collected to the regiment, wherever it may then be. He will report his success every twenty days, by letter, to the commanding officer of his brigade and to these headquarters.

By command of Gen. R. E. Lee.
W. H. TAYLOR, A. A. Gen.

Goldsboro', N. C., Aug. 15, 1864.

In compliance with the above order, I have established a rendezvous at this place. All men absent from the command without proper cause and authority, are urged to report here immediately. Such as do not voluntarily report, the enrolling officers will arrest and send to me. Such officers of the 1st N. C. regiment as are absent from their command, will immediately send me their present address.

L. C. LATHAM,
aug 17-4t Major 1st N. C. Reg't.

BOOK AND JOB WORK
Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

Real Estate For Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land in Onslow county, containing 800 acres, half of which is cleared and in cultivation, and producing finely; about 200 acres first rate land to clear. Elevated and healthy, and so situated as to require but little fencing.

For particulars, address,
D. A. HUMPHREY,
aug 18-d9t* Goldsboro', N. C.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS,
jul 8 dtf Treasurer.

Large Sale of Wire at Auction.

ON THURSDAY, the 18th of August, we will sell, at auction, 205 Roles of Imported Iron Wire, assorted sizes, from No. 5 to 15. This will afford Tinners and others a rare opportunity to supply themselves.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
aug 9-dtd Auctioneers.

Charcoal!

WE wish to contract for 5,000 bushels Charcoal.

HECK BRODIE & CO.,
aug 9 6t Raleigh Bayonet Manufactory.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. AND R. S. TUCKER AND W. R. Andrews, have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
june 23 137-dt

Stolen

FROM THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, Raleigh, on the 22nd of June last, one GOLD THIMBLE, marked A. L., also a pair of Pearl and Jett EAR RINGS, with hair encased. Any information left at THIS OFFICE, leading to the recovery of said articles, will be liberally rewarded.

july 21-d2Gt

EVERY BODY LOSE THIS WAY.

FLOUR, MEAL, CORN, BACON, MELLONS, &c., &c., for sale at
W. W. WOODELS.
2 doors West of the Presbyterian Church,
Raleigh, August 9, 1864. August 9-tf.

$50 REWARD.

MY boy MACK has runaway. He left on Sunday evening last. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me. Mack is about 19 years old, black complexion, weighs about 140 pounds, five feet three inches high. He may endeavor to make his way to the neighborhood of George W. Thompson's, as his mother belongs to the estate of Peter S. Rogers.

JOHN G'ROKE.
july 29 tf

Confederate Taxes!

THE Confederate Tax Assessors for the County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the TAXES for the year 1864. At—

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,	1st, 2nd and 3rd September.
Banks, Monday,	5th "
Barney Jones', Tuesday,	6th "
Lashley's X Roads, Wednesday,	7th "
Green Level, Thursday,	8th "
Morrisville, Friday,	9th "
Busbee's, Monday,	12th "
Hood's Tuesday,	13th "
Wakefield, Wednesday,	14th "
Rolesville, Thursday,	15th "
Forestville, Friday,	16th "
Dunnsville, Saturday,	17th "
Laws', Tuesday,	20th "
Oak Grove, Wednesday,	21st "
G. W. Thompson's, Thursday,	22nd "

The tax-payers of the County are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres and value in 1860. Slaves, number, sex, age, and value in 1860. Horses, Mules, Asses and Jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, Goats and Hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, Wool, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Rice, Potatoes, of all kinds, Peas, Groundpeas, Beans, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Molasses, Bacon, Lard Spirituous Liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th day of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864. The number of bushels and their value respectively, must be stated separately.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Agricultural implements, Mechanical Tools, and Musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, Carts and Wagons. Drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, Maps, Paintings, Pictures, tationery, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all Corporations, Joint Stock Companies and Associations. Gold and Silver coin, Gold dust, and Gold or Silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, Bank Bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes, and employed in taxed business.) Value of all moneys held abroad, and bills of Exchange on foreign countries; and the value of all articles of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, Slaves, Cotton and Tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them. The Bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
R. H. JONES, } Assessors.
aug 3 d26t

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE!

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court, made at Raleigh, June term, 1864, the undersigned, executor of the late Wm. M. Carson, will expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in Marion, McDowell county, North Carolina, on Tuesday, the 20th day of September next, a very desirable TRACT OF LAND, lying on Beech Creek, adjoining the Pleasant Gardens, including the late residence of said deceased, containing about seven hundred acres, about one hundred and twenty five acres of which is good bottom, and in a high state of cultivation. There is on the place a large and comfortable brick house with seven rooms and all the necessary outbuildings, including a Grist Mill and Saw Mill, and several hundred choice fruit trees. Also an undivided half interest in four hundred and twenty acres adjoining the above, one hundred and fifty acres of which is bottom. At the same time and place I will sell, as administrator of Wm. L. Carson, deceased, under an order of the County Court, an undivided half interest in what is known as the Gibb's place, adjoining the Brick House place, containing about five hundred acres, and sixty acres, adjoining the same, lying on the Chestnut branch, and one hundred acres lying on the Pole Bridge branch. Also an undivided one-sixth interest in the Fork place, lying on the north fork of the Catawba river, containing about six hundred acres; and an undivided one-fourth interest in about two hundred and fifty acres of wood land, adjoining the town of Marion.

For any further information about the property, call on or address the subscriber at Marion, North Carolina.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

JOHN CARSON,
Executor of Wm. M. Carson, dec'd,
and administrator of Wm. L. Carson, dec'd.
aug 12-d12t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Tithe Tobacco.

BY instructions from Headquarters, no tithe tobacco will be received after the 1st of September next. The tithe tobacco in Wake to be delivered to John W. Cosby, Raleigh.

JAS. Y. WHITTED, Agent,
Wake and Orange counties.
aug 18-d3t-tu2t w1t
Standard copy two times.

Sorghum Boilers,
FOR SALE.

I am Manufacturing Boilers of all sizes. All orders promptly attended to.

P. T. NORWOOD.
Raleigh, July 22 dtf

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY in the Southern Confederacy, to use the sett of implements of Carlisle's Patent, for repairing and renovating Cotton and Wool cards. We will sell county agencies or will sell the sett of implements, to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares.

The sett (costing $75.00) is all that is required for the agent to begin with. This is a very profitable business. Address.

J. H. CARLISLE, & CO.,
july 30-d26tawSt Ringwood, N. C.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
(OFFICE AT EXCHANGE HOTEL.)

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m., until 1st October.
aug 4-dtf

MOUNTAIN HOME.

THE subscriber will sell the above farm on which he lives, about one mile from Brinkleyville, and thirteen from Littleton, containing 204 acres, sixty of which are under cultivation, the balance principally in heavy original growth, lying on Little Fishing Creek and Bear Swamp, which afford a superior water-power. Also five hogsheads good tobacco.

P. W. YARRELL,
aug 12-6t* Brinkleyville, N. C.

ADOLPH COHN,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,
AND
Commission Merchant,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
july 14, 1864—d3m.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL
IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR
GRINDING SORGHUM,
YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical. 2nd Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address

SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.
july 21 2m*

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. L. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
july 8 146-tf

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS

4¼ and 8¾ feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by
July 2 1 5-dtf CREECH & LITCHFORD.

LOANS ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

Deposites on call will be received by the Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositaries at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.
RICHMOND, July 22, 1864. july 27-tf

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITARY,
RALEIGH N. C. JULY 20TH, 1864.

HOLDERS of eight and seven per cent. certificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their Bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of any Registered Bonds

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

It is high time that the otherwise universal feeling of hope, elation and confidence, should have the benefit of a financial improvement. It is not only an anomaly, but it is a disgrace, that the exorbitant prices of provisions and of everything in life, from the fee of a one brief lawyer up to the salaries of the Special Court, should be based on the unworthiness of the national currency and the want of faith in the national credit.

There is not a nation in the world, so capable of meeting every pecuniary demand which may justly be made upon it, as the Confederate States; and neither England nor France, nor Russia, could to-day commence to liquidate their national debt with half the facility, with as slight a burden upon their people, as could we ours. Indeed, it is a patent fact—not a problem, but a truism—that we can in a few short years, such as would scarce make an hour in the life time of a nation, make the world at large pay our debt, without eliciting a dollar from the pockets of our own people. The only nation in the world that grows all great material staples, we have nought to do but command the nations of the earth to do our paying What a wonderful condition of things do we now present. The yankees say they blockade our ports and harbors. They string along our coast flocks and herds of every kind of bark, schooner, sloop, brig, frigate, double-enders, with no ending to the almost innumerable craft they have, to pounce on our unarmed steamers that come and go to bring the purchases of war in foreign marts and carry the withal to pay for them; yet in spite of this whole kennel of sea dogs our little fawns and fallow deer venture through, with scarce the least possible emotion of timidity. The Governor of this State, who was raised on the summit of the highest mountain in the Confederacy, from the top of which he has been able to see and hear the ocean waves roar all his life, has become so conversant with marine business, that he picks up a few planks and nails, a smoke stack and engines like to a turpentine distillery, put together some where on the Clyde, and just advances right through all this blockading business, coming and going, bringing cards for the soldiers wives, clothes, boots, shoes, blankets, overcoats, hats for the soldiers, scythe blades for the farmer, dye stuffs, medicines, arms, ammunition, and ever and anon a little of the pure and genuine antidepressive and wholly stimulating "luxury"—for account of "whom it may concern." And instead of paying for this outlay of wholesale buying with the petit, small, diminutive, little, round gold and silver pieces which one might carry in good round amount in a breeches pocket, why he sends out a currency of bulk and weight—a "king" currency—a royal, imperial money—and puts it right through all obstacles. And this Gov. Vance has made North Carolina a known, established character on change, so that the very Persian, and Hindoo, and Greek graduates in commerce are proud to make her acquaintance.

And not only North Carolina, but the Confederate States are buying and selling right through the very planks of our Yankee fleet. And not content with paying down at dare, but they take cotton and set it down now in Liverpool, to pay a debt not yet arrived, but to come somewhere next April. And thus this isolated, shut-up, blockaded nation says to the world—see here, wherever there is a rat, there is a hole for him to get out at—and all the world at once sees the allusion and understands the force of this *rat*-iociination.

The effect of this is, that when this same Confederate Government sets down and writes—in 1890 we undertake to pay one thousand dollars to bearer, with interest semi-annually, at eight per cent., Liverpool, and London, and Antwerp, and Amsterdam, and Manchester, and Lyons at once know this to be a safe, sure, reliable obligation, and they take it, to put in their pockets, giving seventy or seventy-five dollars on the hundred for the bonds of the blockaded Confederacy. See now—an eight per cent. bond, of long date or short date, issued by the Confederate Government, is selling here for one hundred and fifteen new issue, pinch backs. It goes to London, and there it sells for seventy in *coin*—yellow gold, Sovereigns, Victorias or Napoleons—and these dovies then send a letter back here that sells for twenty dollars for one, of the pinch backs; so that a little hickory broker will start on fifteen hundred dollars, currency, and buy therewith a one thousand dollar bond, eight per cent., will send it to London and sell it for seven hundred dollars in gold; will draw a bill of exchange on this, and sell that for two thousand per cent., so that in three months the little hickory will be full of leaves, to the amount of fourteen thousand dollars; and by the same process, in a year it will be a tree, rooting deep into the ground and spreading out with shade so dense that not a ray of heat can permeate it.

Pop! here goes a question: What does all this mean? Why simply that the outside would know the Confederacy better than her own people, and have more confidence in her ability, integrity and determination.

Question second:—Is this conduct of our people, chivalry, conservatism; or is it even rationalism? We wot not. It is unadulterated destructiveism, irrationalism, nonsense, folly!

MORAL.

Let all the people put more confidence in their Government—establish her currency—reduce prices to a fair and honest standard, and they will gain a victory without bloodshed, and put the nation in a road to prosperity for their own and their children's benefit.

The Late Elections.

The twenty days required by law, having expired since the soldiers voted, before the Sheriffs make returns from their respective counties, we presume the *official* vote for Governor will soon be received at the office of Secretary of State. The returns published in the papers are imperfect from many counties, and there are some ten counties from which no account of the vote has been published. The *Conservative*, in casting up the figures that have been received, says the vote stands as follows:

Vance 50,644, Holden 12,174.
12,174,

Vance's majority, 38,470.

The ten counties to hear from and the army vote not yet reported, will increase the above majority to about 45,000. A number of returns from the army will no doubt be thrown out, for informality, as those who made the returns had no means of ascertaining the requirements of the law. Gov. Vance's *real* majority, therefore, may be stated, in round numbers, at 50,000.

The aggregate number of votes cast, was in the neighborhood of 75,000.

The Fayetteville *Observer* foots up Vance's majority to be 39,043, as far as heard from.

The Fights Below Richmond.

The accounts received of the fights below Richmond, on Monday last, are very meagre. From the imperfect statements given, we learn, that about ten o'clock in the morning the enemy's infantry made an advance on our left, on the Charles City road, in the vicinity of Riddle's Shop. They were met by Gen. Gary's cavalry and stoutly resisted, but being hotly pressed, General Chambliss came to his assistance, and led a gallant charge upon the enemy. General Chambliss received a shot which knocked him from his horse, and he, together with a number of his men, fell into the hands of the enemy. Gen. Gary kept up the fight until the enemy retired to covert.

About an hour after this demonstration the enemy made an assault with infantry on our centre, near Fazzle's Mills, on the Darbytown road, about 12 miles from the city. The assault was received by Saunders' and Wright's brigades. The enemy made three assaults, but were repulsed in each with heavy loss. Our loss slight.

In the affair on the left, General Gary lost forty captured and took over one hundred Yankees His loss in killed and wounded slight. The loss of Chambliss' brigade was not ascertained. Skirmishing was general along the lines at 2 P. M.

Heavy firing was going on at Dutch Gap.

Our four mortar howitzers, abandoned on Sunday near Deep Bottom, were recovered during the same night.

The force of the enemy on this side of the river is said to consist of two army corps, of eight thousand men each.

An official despatch, states that the enemy, made a determined attack on our line between the Darbytown and Charles City roads, and at one time broke through, but he was repulsed and our original positions reoccupied.

The Fayetteville *Observer* of yesterday contains a private depatch, dated near Richmond, the 17th, which says—"The enemy broke Wright's brigade yesterday. Our [Lane's N. C.] brigade charged and took the words and captured 600 prisoners."

INTERESTING FROM TENNESSEE.

The Bristol "Gazette" of the 11th contains the following items:

We know of a commissioner from the States of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, arriving within our lines not many days since, and immediately started to consult uncle Jeff. at Richmond. News, therefore, from the capital is earnestly looked for by us.

Gen. Morgan, with a strong force, is now in our front. When last heard from he was near Bull's Gap. How far he is going is yet to be ascertained.

Bill McClelland, another distinguished bushwhacker of Greene county, was killed last week accidentally by one of his own men.

The cars upon the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad are making regular trips every other day from Bristol to Jonesboro'. Our lines extend to Bull's Gap.

A dispatch from Rogersville, Tenn., on the 9th, says: "Our scouts have just returned from a trip to Maynardsville. They brought out 21 prisoners. They did not make any attack on the town. The Cincinnati "Times" says that all the Tennesseeans in Sherman's army have been killed.

Editors Confederate:—Below you will find the official vote for Mecklenburg county—Old Mecklenburg has given Gov. Vance the largest vote he has received in any county in the State, and has also given him a larger majority than any other county. In fact, as you will see, our majority for him is larger than the whole vote of any other county for him.

Z. B. Vance,	1708
W. W. Holden,	113
Gov. Vance's majority,	1595

The following gentlemen have been elected to the Legislature.

Wm. M. Grier, Senate vote,	946.
To the Commons, J. L. Brown, vote,	1182
E. C Grier, vote,	949.

All Confederates.

We have been permitted to see a letter from our young towsman, Lt. F. J. Haywood, still a prisoner at Johnson's Island, in which he mentioned that Hal. Fetter, Walter Bullock and Capt. Long, captured at Morganton, had arrived there. He makes not mention that either was wounded; on the contrary the tenor of his letter indicates that neither of them were.

Additional From the North.

THE AMMUNITION EXPLOSION AT CITY POINT—TERRIBLE EFFECTS.

Fifty-eight Yankees were killed and one hundred and twenty-six wounded by the ammunition explosion at City Point on the 9th instant. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who witnessed it, says:

Every frame-house in the town was jarred by the concussion alone to the extent of having its inside plastering knocked off beside other damages by missiles, &c. Against the houses and other obstructions near the wharf, and even upon the hill, hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of broken, twisted and splintered muskets, and such debris, lay in drifts, like straw drifted by the wind; and all over the ground for at least a quarter of a mile from the scene of the explosion, shell, solid shot, grape, canister, musket and Minie balls, pieces of shells, nails, screws, bolts and bolt-heads, and fragments of almost everything—wooden, iron and leaden—you can think of, are strewn and drifted like hail and chunks of ice immediately after a dreadful hail storm.

Everywhere are seen the rents, dents, deep abrasions and scarred furrows of the iron and leaden storm. The thousandth part cannot be told.

My first thought was that an ammunition car had exploded just ahead of the one I was on, and that it would be of little use to try to escape the storm that had gone up and would come down—that one was about as safe in one place as another; and oh! how it did rain and hail all the terrible instruments of war.

It was not a railroad car, but the ammunition barge J. E. Kendrick, that had exploded from the careless handling of percussion shells or some other kind of ammunition, it is supposed. No one that was aboard of the boat remains to tell the tale of her destruction. The splinters that strew the river may be hers or they may be not. The section of the twisted ribs of a keel that lie in the most frequented part of the town, on the hill, two hundred yards distant, may be hers, or they may belong to one of her disappeared consorts.

You have read of eruptions of Vessuvius, such as buried Herculaneum and Pompeii.—You have seen illustrations of them in the books This must have been such an explosion as one of these, except that, instead of lava and dust and ashes, it rained over and over the circle of a mile, in whole packages and by piece-meal, everything you can imagine at a military depot. Entire boxes of fixed ammunition came down among the tents in the town, a quarter of a mile distant, and scarcely a tent, or house, or boat, can be found within the circle of a mile that is not riddled by shell, solid shot, or small ammunition.

How many were blown in atoms into the river from Kendrick, never to be heard of, is not known. The captain of the Kendrick is safe, having been absent at the time of the explosion on another boat. The other boats entirely destroyed and sunk were the General Meade and the J. C. Campbell.

SEVEN VESSELS CAPTURED AND BURNT BY THE REBEL PIRATE TALLAHASSEE.

New York, Aug. 12—A dispatch from Fire Island says: While one of the sailing boats attached to the Surf Hotel was cruising outside this morning, it discovered a yawl-boat making for shore, and upon coming along side, sixteen persons were found on board who belonged to the pilot boat James Funk, of New York, the brig Estelle, brig Sarah Boyce, brig Richard, bark Bobstay and schooner Atlantic, all captured and burned by the rebel pirate steamer Tallahassee, commanded by John Taylor Wood, off the coast yesterday afternoon.

The pilot who brought up an Italian bark this afternoon reports that on Thursday, at nine A. M., about sixty miles south west of Sandy Hook, he saw a steamer, showing American colors. She came close under the bark's stern, but did not hail. She then sighted the pilot-boat James Funk and hoisting the rag, captured the pilot-boat and put a pirate crew on board and steamed off toward Montauk Point, the pilot-boat following. At the same time he saw a schooner three miles to the windward, with all sails cut loose, the pirate evidently having scuttled her.

The pirate craft is a small English built steamer, with straight stern, fore and aft, schooner rigged, painted white, with a red bottom, and carries a pivot gun forward and aft, and four broadside guns. She is very slow, the pilot-boat apparently being able to outsail her.

The passengers by the Evening Star also report that she was chased four hours yesterday by the pirates, who fired three shots at her, but outsailed her. This fact was not included in her purser's report to the press.

The North Carolina Election and the Confederate Administration.

It was said repeatedly before the election by the opponents of Gov. Vance, that the re-election of Vance would be an endorsation of the Confederate administration. Well, Gov. Vance has been re-elected by a larger majority than any man ever received in this State before, and, therefore, according to the assertion of his opponents, the Confederate administration has been fully endorsed by our people. The people of this State (with but few exceptions) are true to the cause, and they could not do otherwise than endorse an administration that has devoted its energies to save them from being overrun by a brutal enemy. Had it not been for the extraordinary efforts of the Confederate administration in keeping the armies in Virginia, long ere this, North Carolina would have been the battle field for the contending armies, and her fields would have been ploughed up and dwellings laid in ashes. It is not expected that every act of President Davis shall be endorsed by every man in the country—there may be and no doubt is an honest difference of opinion—but there can be no excuse for withholding a general endorsement of the administration.—This much is deserved, and this much the people of North Carolina have accorded.—They intend to sustain the authorities until the yankees agree to let us alone and acknowledge our independence.

The people of this State have endorsed Governor Vance and President Davis—not all their acts, but as patriots who have tried to discharge their duty. Every man voted as he pleased, without hindrance, and an immense majority voted one way.

President Davis is wearing out his life in hard and unceasing work for the Confederate cause—his all is dependent on the result of the struggle—and that man who charges him with being influenced by any other than patriotic motives, is a slanderer, of a good man, either from ignorance or a bad spirit. The hearts of those who are all the time finding fault with the acts of the Government and abusing the President, are not enlisted in the Confederate cause.—*Char. Democrat.*

Field and Staff of 26th Regiment N. C. T.

At the organization of this regiment in August, 1861, Hon. Z. B. Vance, of Buncombe, N. C., was elected Colonel. He volunteered as a private, was elected Captain of his company, and was commanding it in the 14th regiment N. C. infantry at the time of his unsolicited election to the command of the 26th. His first engagement with the enemy was at the unfortunate battle of Newbern, March 14th, 1862, where he gained the admiration of the whole command by his coolness under fire, and his intrepid and laborious efforts in conducting a most difficult and dangerous retreat. Again his self-possession and bravery were exhibited in a night surprise while picketing a strong line during the seven days' battles in front of Richmond, and again at the assault at Malvern Hill. He resigned his command in August, 1862, on account of his election to the Governorship of the State of North Carolina.

The regard in which this distinguished man is held by his command, is shown in the unanimity with which it supported him in his election. His career as Chief Executive of the State has won for him the title of "Model Governor." Though yet comparatively a young man, his public course is known and approved over all the South.

The vacancy caused by the election of Col. Vance, was filled by the promotion of Lieut. Colonel H. K. Burgwyn, Jr., of Northampton, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute. He was appointed, by the State Executive, Major of Camp of Instruction near Raleigh, N. C., and was elected Lieut. Col. of the regiment at its organization.

He gained great popularity with the command, by his devoted action, during the retreat from Newbern. His gallantry had been conspicuous during the action, yet he determined to be and was the last to be over in the difficult and dangerous crossing of Brice's creek. At the reorganization of the regiment he was re-elected Lt. Colonel, Col. Vance also being re-elected commander. As sole commander of a force, Col Burgwyn showed consummate tact, and military capacity in eluding and boldly fighting an immensely superior force of the enemy of infantry, cavalry and artilery, at Rawles' mills, N. C, 2nd Nov. 1862. Col. Burgwyn was with the regiment in every engagement, but escaped unhurt until the fatal 1st July 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa, when he fell bearing the colors of the regiment. He lived but a short while after the reception of the fatal wound. He was a strict, but impartial disciplinarian, his ability as a commander was shown not less in his action before the enemy, than in the *esprit de corps* constantly maintained in his command.—Though he fell so young, (he was scarcely twenty-two,) he has left a fame that will not die. His regiment believes his place cannot be completely filled.

The vacancy caused by the death of Col. Burgwyn was filled by the promotion of Lt. Col. J. R. Lane from Cantham He entered the service as a private Co. G 26th regiment, was promoted to Captainey by election at the re-ignation of Col. Vance and Maj Kendall; he was promoted to Lt. Colonel, and has acted gallantly in every engagement. He was very severe wounded at Gettysburg while carrying the colors in front of the regiment, July 1st 1863 His efficiency cannot be doubted; as a tactician he has few superiors.

Lt. Col. J. T. Jones of Caldwell, while at Chapel Hill entered service as a private in the 1st (Bethel) regiment, was elected Lieut. Co. I, 26th N. C. regiment, promoted by election to Captain of same company at the reorganization, was promoted to fill the vacancy in the majority caused by the resignation of Maj. J. S. Kendall. The only field officer who escaped unhurt of the brigade, (Pettigrew's) at Gettysburg, he was for some time in command of the brigade. His conduct at Rawle's mills, where in command of a separate detachment, he showed great judgement in the disposition of his men, and great courage and coolness in the defence of his position, has been highly praised. He has always shown himself competent, whether as subordinate or commanding separately. He was promoted to Lt. Colonel, after the battle of Gettysburg vice Lane, promoted.

A. S. Carmichael of Wilkes, then Capt. Co. C, was elected Major at the organization of the regiment, he was an universally popular man. He unfortunately fell mortally wounded while making himself, probably, too conspicuous by his daring at Newbern, March 14th, 1862.

His successor was N. P. Rankin, then Capt. Co. F, 26th, who was promoted by election to Major, which position he held until the re-organization, when he was succeeded by Lt. J. S Kendall Co. K, 26th—Maj. Rankin after his defeat organized a company of cavalry, and as Captain in 63rd N. C. has always done good service.

Major Kendall was a cadet at Kentucky Military Institute, elected Major in April 1862, and after giving promise of being a fine officer, resigned in August 1862. He died not long after at his home in Anson Co.

James T. Adams of Wake, now Major of the regiment, entered service as Lieut. Co. D, 26th; was promoted to Captain vice Randa prisoner at the organization; was wounded severely at Malvern Hill and again at Gettysburg. He is of those of whom Wake may well be proud.

In the Quartermaster's Department, Capt. J. J. Young of Wake has always shown himself not only strictly honest, but most active and industrious in his department. The regiment has never wanted for anything that he could obtain.

Capt. P. Horton of Wilkes was, until the office was dispensed with, an efficient officer in the Commissary Department. His loss was as much regreted by the whole command as any officer we have lost.

Dr. Thos. J. Boykin was the first Surgeon of the regiment, a native of Sampson, he was living in Omaha city Nebraska, at the beginning of our troubles with the North, he came to his native State and offered his services to the Governor, by whom he was commissioned Surgeon. His appointment was confirmed by Confederate authority in Nov. 1861. In August 1862, he was transfered to the Purveyor's Dept. at Wilmington N. C. He has held that position until recently, when he resigned. He was succeeded by B. P. Warren of Chowan, who is the present Surgeon in charge of regiment. Having been left in charge of the severely wounded at Gettysburg Pa., he was contrary to all rules of honorable war, ignominiously held prisoner for some months in close confinement at Fort McHenry. His efficiency as a medical officer is proven by his success.

Capt. W. S. McLean, Co. G. was appointed Assistat Surgeon by State authority, and assigned to the 26th Regiment for duty His appointment not being confirmed by Confederate authority, he was succeeded in November 1861, by W W. Gaither of Caldwell, who has held the position since. Dr. Gaither catered the regiment as private in Co. F. He has been all the while punctually at the post of duty. His success as a Medical officer is not more due to his professional ability, than to the kindness which he has always shown to the sick, and the confidence thus inspired.

James B. Jordan of Wake, Adjutant of the regiment, was living in Kentucky at the beginning of the war, but returned to his native state, and was elected 1st Lieutenant Co. D. By his active industry, and attention to business, and his gallantry in battle, he has won the respect of the command. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg, July 1st. He is now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. (Non-commissioned staff)

B. Hind, Hospital Steward, originally a private Co K. from Anson. Recieved his appointment from Secretary of War, in December 1861. A practical druggist, with correct business habits, he has been of material assistance to the Medical officers.

J. T. Ferguson, 1st Sergt., Co C. was permanently detailed commissary sergeant in March 1862; having correct knowledge of his business and untiring industry he has kept us as well fed as possible.

A. J. Lane, formerly private Co. G, is now Quartermaster Sergeant; by his strict honesty and careful attention to business, he has been of great assistance to the Quartermaster.

E A. Horsaday, Ordnance Sergeant, was formerly private Co. E; is a faithful and gentlemanly officer. His reports are correct and attention to his department careful.

J. R. LANE, Col. Com'dg.

MAJ. JAS H. FOOTE, A. A. G., State of North Carolina.

The Dying Mozart.

Wolfgang Mozart, the greatest German composer, died at Vienna, in the year 1791. There is something beautiful and touching in the circumstances of his death. His sweetest song was the last he sung—the Requiem. He had been employed upon this exquisite piece for several weeks, his soul filled with inspirations of richest melody, and already claiming kindred with immortality.—After giving it its last touch, and breathing into it that undying spirit of song which was to concentrate it through all time as his "cygnean strain," he fell into a gentle and quiet slumber. At length the light footsteps of his daughter Emilie awoke him "Come hither", said he, "my Emilie—my task is done—the Requiem—my Requiem is finished." "Say not so, dear father," said the gentle girl, interrupting him, as tears stood in her eyes. "You must be better—you look better, for even now your cheek has a glow upon it—I am sure we will nurse you well again—let me bring you something refreshing" "Do not deceive yourself, my love", said the dying father, "this wasted form can never be restored by human aid. From heaven's mercy alone do I look for aid, in this my dying hour. You spoke of refreshment, my Emilie—take these my last notes—sit down to my piano here—sing with them the hymn of your sainted mother—let me once more hear those tones which have been so long my solacement and delight." Emilie obeyed, and with a voice enriched with tenderest emotion; sung the following stanzas:

Spirit! thy labor is o'er!
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore.
And the race of immortals begun.

Spirit! look not on the strife,
Or the pleasures of earth with regret—
Pause not on the threshold of limitless life,
To mourn for the day that is set.

Spirit! no fetters can bind,
No wicked have power to molest;
There the weary like thee—the wretched, shall find
A haven, a mansion of rest.

Spirit! how bright is the road
For which thou art now on the wing.
Thy home it will be, with thy Savior and God,
Their loud hallelujah to sing.

As she concluded, she dwelt for a moment upon the low melancholy notes of the piece, and then turning from the instrument looked in silence for the approving smile of her father. It was the still passionless smile which the rapt and joyous spirit left—with the seal of death upon those features.

New Advertisements.

For Sale.

A FINE COW and CALF. Apply at this office.
aug 20-dlt

N. C. R. R. Stock at Auction.

WILL be sold at Towles' Auction, this day, Twenty-two Shares North Carolina Railroad Stock.

JAS. M. TOWLES,
aug 20-dlt* Auctioneer.

HEAD Q'RS RESERVE, N. C.,
Raleigh, Aug. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 6.

I. General Orders No. 3, paragraphs III., IV. and V., Headquarters Reserve N. C., current series, are hereby revoked.

II. All *Exemptions* of persons within the Reserve ages, will be granted under general instructions from the Bureau of Conscription, without reference to the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserve.

III. Applications for *Detail* of persons within the Reserve ages will not be received by the Local Enrolling Officers, until after the organization of the company from the county in which the applicant resides shall have been effected. They will then be carefully investigated, and acted upon in conformity with the provisions of Circulars No. 3, 8 and 29, Bureau of Conscription, current series, except as hereinafter prescribed: *First*, In cases of approval by the District Enrolling Officer, a furlough for *sixty* days will not be granted, when the party would, within that time, become eighteen years old. *Secondly*, In cases of disapproval by the District Enrolling Officer, if the party be between forty-five and fifty years old, he will be forthwith assigned by the Enrolling Officer to the company of Senior Reserves from the county in which he resides; if between the ages of seventeen and eighteen years, he will be sent to Camp of Instruction for assignment by the Commandant of Conscripts, according to county and congressional district. *Thirdly*, All applications herein referred to, required by the Circulars from the Bureau of Conscription to be forwarded, will be transmitted, through the commandant of Conscripts, to this office for final action, instead of to the Superintendent of the Bureau at Richmond.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Holmes.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
aug 20-7t A. A. Gen.

The Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Asheville News, Charlotte Democrat and Winston Sentinel copy seven times.

NORTH CAROLINA,

LENOIR COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the probate of the will of Henry A. Chamberlin:

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that Martha J. Burt, and any other heirs at law of said H. A. Chamberlin, deceased, and next of kin, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina: publication is therefore ordered for six successive weeks, in the weekly Confederate, a newspaper published in Raleigh, N. C., notifying the heirs at law and next of kin, to appear at the Court House in Kinston, on the 1st Monday in January next, 1865, to witness proceedings in the matter of said probate and to make objections, if any they have, or otherwise be bound by said proceedings.

Witness: N. Hunter, Clerk of said court, at office in Kinston, 1st Monday July, A. D. 1864.

N. HUNTER, Clerk.
aug 19-w6w

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 18.—Heavy skirmishing began at midnight on our left and centre, and continued till 2 o'clock, without any results. This morning the artillery of Stuart's corps opened on the enemy; their batteries replied nobly; the firing was very heavy and produced consternation among the enemy. Prisoners report that our cavalry captured a large number of beeves at Kingston a few days since. Reports are numerously circulating, as regard their operations, but beyond the fact that they had cut the road at Acksworth and were destroying the track between Etowah and Ostanola river and thus far had been entirely successful, nothing official had been received. The enemy seem to be ignorant of the magnitude of our operations in their rear, and were preparing another raiding expedition under Kilpatrick, which had rendezvoued at Sweetwater preparatory to starting, which is believed to have been recalled yesterday, going in pursuit of our cavalry.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Aug. 17.—Maj Gen. Frank Gardner assumed command of the District of the Gulf today. The people are much pleased with the appointment.

Yesterday evening the enemy in five launches landed at Montrase. Our cavalry fired on them killing two and wounding several. The enemy retired.

Last night Maj. Carrel, agent for exchange of prisoners at this point, returned from the enemy's fleet after sending off letters and packages for the Dauphin Island prisoners. Hopes are entertained of an exchange at an early day.

A force of the enemy, 2000 strong, crossed Perdido river yesterday, advancing towards Mobile bay. All quiet in the bay.

The large Tobacco Auction Sale at Hillsboro', takes place the 30th, instead of the 23d. See advertisement.

Died,

In great peace, in Thomasville, N. C., on the 15th August, 1864, Mrs. MARGARET G. BRUTON, wife of Rev. D. K. Bruton, aged 32 years.

OBITUARIES.

Died, in this city, on the 9th inst, MARIA LOUISA BRAGG, second daughter of Mrs. Dr. John Bragg, of Petersburg, Va.

Being much indisposed for sometime before leaving her native place, her fond mother hoped the change would soon restore her to health again; but disease had fastened too surely upon her to yield to the efforts of the most skilful physicians and most careful nursing. She had just attained her 18th year, and full of youth and hope was looking forward to a happy and useful life. To a bright, intelligent mind, highly cultivated, was united a lovely, affectionate disposition, which endeared her to a large circle of relatives and friends. Few had fairer prospects for this world, and as she said in her last moments, "life was sweet to her;" yet, at the call of her Heavenly Father, she seemed willing to resign all, and go to that dear Saviour who had always loved her and given Himself for her.

Thus has passed away suddenly from earth, one of its fairest young buds of promise, to bloom forever, we trust, in a holier, happier clime.

Softly, peacefully,
Lay her to rest.
Place the turf lightly
On her young breast;
Gently, solemnly,
Bend o'er the bed
Where ye have pillowed
Thus early her head."

Killed instantly, while gallantly leading his regiment in the fierce battle of Spotsylvania, on the 10th of May, 1864, Col. EDMUND CAREY BRABBLE, 32d regiment N. C. T., aged 29 years, 4 months and 5 days.

Rarely are the encomiums bestowed on those who have "gone before," so richly merited as in the case of this noble son of North Carolina.

Espousing his country's cause from its very incipiency, he continued faithfully in her service from the spring of 1861 to that of 1864, when He who gave, reclaimed. Well may the loved land of his birth "twine cypress with the laurel wreath;" well may she prize the freedom gained by the noble lives of such "unreturning braves." An officer of surpassing merit, indefatigable and conscientious in the discharge of every duty, and calmly intrepid, ever shining conspicuous amid the accomplished and the brave, his bereaved loved ones do not suffer alone in his fall. Every well-wisher of our grief-nurtured Republic should mourn the loss of this her devoted champion.—Though a man of rare ability, skilled both in his civil and military professions, he was as unostentatious as he was gifted. With perfect truth may it be said of him, that his was

"A combination and a form indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a man."

A devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal church from the days of his youth, partaking of her holy communion shortly before his summons came, we have a blessed hope that "he rose as he fell;" rose from that turbulent scene of "man's inhumanity to man," to the peaceful state of those whose names are written in "the Lamb's book of Life." A purer offering has not been laid upon our country's altar, and in that day when God makes up his jewels, purely bright shall shine among them this great hearted Christian warrior.

But why linger o'er the many shining virtues that marked him for "one of nature's noblemen." Honor's voice cannot provoke the silent dust; no matter how piercing our wail of anguish, it cannot restore the loved "form, voice and smile" of the temporarily lost one.

Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Fair spirit rest thee now,
E'en while on earth thy footsteps trod,
His seal was on thy brow.
Dust, to its narrow house beneath,
Soul to its place on high,
They that have seen thy look in death,
No more may fear to die."

And now one gently spoken word to that "bruised reed," who possessed what he rarely, but oh, how truly gave, his devoted love. Cherished and cherishing sister, we have one friend that "sticketh closer than a brother," and we are assured by Him that though we are "troubled on every side," our griefs are "but for a season." We suffer that our "joy may be full." The trial cannot last long, and the day will come when "beauty shall be appointed for ashes, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

Think how gloriously your brother fell, "foremost fighting," with a triumphant smile on his noble countenance, such as might illuminate the faces of the redeemed, caught there, we humbly trust, by his first glimpse of his future home.—What though your brightest hopes are rudely blasted?—have we not an abiding faith, which assures us that the soldier of the Cross inherits a crown, compared with which the chaplets of fame and the laurels of glory are but weeds.

"Jesus wept" over the grave of buried hope, and so may we; but let us be comforted by His blessed words to those grief-stricken sisters—"He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

The writer feels that this melancholy, unworthy tribute of love, can have no better conclusion than the words of its noble subject, written a few days before he entered "the valley of the shadow of death:"

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,
That like the toad, ugly and venemous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

God grant that when peace comes, we may find that after enduring this chastening war so long, we have secured the "jewel of an improved morality."